



FLOWERS OF RHETORIC.

The following patriotic speech was delivered on the frontier, at a meeting called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of getting up an expedition against the hostile Indians.

Friends and Feller Citizen Sodgers. We are met here for the purpose of excussing the subject of the hospitalities lately convicted against our peaceful and blooming frontiers by the condacious red skins. I say we are met here to instigate whether we will sit still in our shantees, and see the spoiler whet his deadly and bloody and murderous knife against the hearts of our friends and feller squatters, there are fearless spirits that have gone forth with a bold heart and a strong arm, to dig ditches and drain the swamps of the West! and whom we look upon implacably and tototally as the pianoes of a new world! I say, whether we will sit in our shantees, and see their corn fields ravished, their wives inviolated before their very eyes, and their smiling prattling infants used up in the most barbarous manner, or whether we will march at once upon this second champagne, and by our timely valorosity, save them from a state of total defunction, and at the same time extinguish ourselves in eternal fame! Ah! my feller citizen sodgers! I fully appropriate the symptomizing feelings of your hearts. I need but remind you of your duties towards your suffering and distressful and conflicted brethren! Their woes cry aloud for address, and are heard, perhaps, even now, in the retracy of our fire-sides and climbly corners! Behold, they lay down at night with a blooming cheek, and a ruby lip. And oh! my feller sodgers, must I revulge the cruel, the dreadful, the fatal catastrophe? they wake up ere morning in death! But I cannot dwell upon this horrible, this appalling, this dreadful subject, feller citizen sodgers, whose horrors runs firmest the very grain, as I may say of the soul, without, I say without (stranger, will you hand me a gourd of water with a little sprinkle of the critter in it) feeling indisquishible thirst for (a leetle more of the critter if you please, stranger, just a sprinkle) that vengeance which all the Gods of war Vulcan and Plato, Wessuvius, claim as their high prerogatives, but which I would shower, feller citizen sodgers, which I would shower in beams of wrath upon them are inegal exconstitunal, and incivilized savages, which skulk among our bottoms by day & by night, sallies forth to kill and murder our families and to rob our potatoe patches! Yes, gentlemen, and feller sodgers! my soul rises spontaneously, as I contaminate the glorious event that must extinguish our names in the hearts of our countrymen, till time shall be no more! Our success in this expedition is sartin—it is a mere circumstance. The pianoes will join us, and we will light on up and totally obfisticate them off the face of the yearth! I know you are all the real grit. I myself am particularly a caution, a real snag boat, and will lead you where a good chunk of a fight is sartin to be lit against. I will flank you in a solemn colem, and receding by a retrograde advance we will away to the field of glory—the field of garish and of blood! Yes, my friends, and feller sodgers! we'll meet the enemy in their own diggings and the way we'll use um up 'll be a sin to Crockett.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.—The feeding of horses is a thing which for the most part is indifferently attended to in this country, and indeed the system of feeding which has been adopted, is but ill calculated to preserve these noble animals in full health and unimpaired in strength and vigour of body. With many planters and farmers, nothing but corn and oats, in the whole grain are doled out from one end of the year to the other.—Now these are highly nutritious and excellent substances, and well calculated to sustain horses under continued and laborious work, but then are they not both too heating to the blood, and too difficult of digestion to be given without change during the whole year? Would it not be better, putting the saving out the question, to reduce those grains to something like digestible substances. Whether the horse be fed upon corn or oats, in the whole grain, they necessarily void a large portion of them in precisely the same state in which they are received into his stomach. This fact is too well established to be denied at this late day, and hence it follows that all portions of grains which are eaten by the horse and not digested, serve to irritate the coat of his stomach, inflame his blood, and, by necessary consequences, disease the whole system. The health of a man's family is very properly said to be dependent as much upon his cook as upon any other earthly agent, whether referable to physical or atmospheric causes. Writers upon human health invariably re-

commend plainness of diet, moderation of eating, exercise, and general temperance, and the substances which are the most earnestly commended to our favour, are those which afford the most bland nutrition, and which are easiest of conversion into chyle. If these recommendations hold good with respect to human diet, we would ask are not the same general laws of nature applicable to the horse? If man lives luxuriously and feeds upon high seasoned and luscious food the chances are as ten to one against him that he will get the gout, or some inflammatory disease; and if he feeds upon substances difficult of digestion, he is just as sure to be visited with that worse than pestilential distemper—the dyspepsia. Ah! but would you compare the horse to a man? we think we hear some one ask: and lest our motives be mistaken, we will take the liberty of replying to the query in advance of its being solemnly put to us. We do not compare the horse to the man, but we hold it as of a truth which admits not of contradiction—that all the alimentary substances, to be profitable to the stomach of either man or horse, should be not only nutritious and bland, but should be eaten in that state which it is best calculated to undergo the digestive process. Mastication does much to prepare the food of the horse for that operation; but the evidences which are afforded by the substance voided by this animal incontestibly show that it fails most lamentably in the performance of this highly necessary work. In England where the management of stock generally, and particularly of the horse, is reduced to a matter of science, but few intelligent feeders think of giving food to that animal in an uncrushed state; nor do they confine them to grain alone, and for the assigned reason, that it is too heating. Potatoes and ruta baga form a part of the feed of studs of most English country gentlemen; by which means they keep their horses in better health, the occasional feeding with roots serving to open their bowels, cool their blood, determine the secretions to the surface, render the skin loose, and the hair silky and healthy. We have said that independently of the saving which is thus effected, the other reasons are sufficient to justify a resort to practice, and we would ask is not the melioration with the animal to which we have just alluded, sufficient of itself to make it an object worthy of every consideration? We think it is, and should be rejoiced to find that our suggestions were improved upon by American horse owners, for we honestly believe that infinite good both to the master and beast would inevitably result from it.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

EVENNESS OF TEMPER.—Madame Neckar tells the following anecdote of M. Abauret, a philosopher of Geneva. It was said of him that he had never been out of temper. Some persons, by means of his female servant, were determined to put him to the proof. The woman in question stated that she had been his servant for thirty years, and she protested that, during that time, she had never seen him in a passion, they promised her a sum of money if she would endeavor to make him angry. She consented; and, knowing that he was particularly fond of having his bed well made, she, on the day appointed, neglected to make it. M. Abauret observed it, and the next morning made the observation to her. She answered that she had forgotten it; she said nothing more, but on the same evening she again neglected to make the bed. The same observation was made on the morrow by the philosopher, and she again made some excuse, in a cooler manner than before. On the third day, he said to her, 'You have not yet made my bed; you have apparently come to some resolution on the subject, as you probably found that it fatigued you. But after all, it is of no great consequence, as I begin to accustom myself to it as it is.' She threw herself at his feet, and avowed all to him.

Splendid Carpet.—We have had the pleasure of examining a most gorgeous and beautiful carpet just manufactured by our townsmen, Messrs. Gregory, Thomson and Co., which is destined to adorn the princely abode, in London, of one of the wealthiest and most distinguished of our Peereesses. It is in one entire piece, is about 50 square yards of the Persian description of carpeting, and has one large medallion figure in the centre, with beautifully designed flowers, and a large border surrounding. Nothing can excel the *tout ensemble* of the piece. With its delicate combination of the brightest and most durable colours, it more resembles a drawing upon canvas, than a work of the loom; which, from the style of its manufacture, to the uninitiated would appear to present insuperable obstacles towards a competition with the pencil of the artist. Indeed, we must acknow-

ledge that we have never witnessed the colouring of any painting have a grander effect to the eye; and by every one who has viewed it, it is allowed to surpass any piece of carpeting hitherto seen. It is an astonishing proof to what a high state of excellence this staple manufacture has attained in this town; and is exceedingly creditable to the taste and ingenuity of the highly respectable house, who, in this instance, have, we think, surpassed all their former efforts.—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

From the Toronto Patriot.

EXTRACT

From a brief Biographical Sketch of His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head.

Sir Francis Bond Head is the great grandson of Sir Francis Head, baronet. The family, which has long been settled in the county of Kent, derives its name from the Kentish point now called Hythe, but formerly known as 'De Hede.' The Baronetcy was conferred in 1676, upon Richard Head, Esq. who represented Rochester in parliament, when misguided James the Second retired to that city, from which he finally embarked for France. Sir Richard Head received the fallen Monarch in the hour of his adversity, and was presented by him with a valuable emerald ring.

Of the early period of his Excellency's life we possess no knowledge; but from the very first moment in which he appeared before the public, his course has been marked by integrity, ability, and decisive promptitude of action. He visited South America, as the agent of the Rio Plata Mining Association; and finding when he got there, that the speculation could never pay, he took upon himself the responsibility of selling the whole concern. When he returned to his employers, they were so indignant at this breaking up of all the golden visions with which their brains had teemed, that they threatened to commence legal proceedings against their too honest agent. He, strong in the consciousness of innocence, fortified by the approbation of his Sovereign, who created him a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and borne out in his views by subsequent events, calmly awaited the storm, which speedily passed away.

When in South America, which country we believe he has visited at two different periods, Sir Francis, whose skill in horsemanship is already well known in Upper Canada, galloped over the Pampas, or plains of that magnificent portion of this continent. He scaled the Cordilleras, the loftiest chain of the Andes; and with a quick observant eye viewed man in all his varieties—bivouacked on mountain, and in bush—strengthened and enlarged his mind by travel—and taught his faculties, mental and bodily, to be braced by action, and to be ready at command in the moment of difficulty or peril. With a capacity equal to the entertaining of the most comprehensive views, no trifle escaped his notice. Indeed out of a trifle he extracted importance. He observed a peculiar method used in South America of harnessing horses to the carriage they had to draw, by which they were enabled to work with much less labour, and to carry a much heavier load. Of the hint thus suggested he availed himself at Waterloo, and applied the South American mode with great success to the transportation of artillery. So valuable and meritorious were his services at Ligny, where he had a horse killed under him, that they did not escape the notice of the veteran Blucher.—upon whose recommendation, he was honoured by the estimable King of Prussia with the military Order of Merit.

Sir Francis seems to have been smitten with a love of travellers, as well as travelling. He has written the 'Life of Bruce, the Abyssinian Traveller,' and has rescued the fame of that lofty minded and much slandered man, from the sneers of ignorance and incredulity. In the 'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau,' (a work published in 1834) he mingles among much weighty and valuable information, light pleasant sketches of the society to be met with at the baths of Germany. The 'Tour across the Pampas,' (a work written by Sir Francis containing sketches of his Travels in South America,) and the 'Brunnens of Nassau,' are two of the happiest descriptive works of modern days and we can most conscientiously recommend them to our readers.—And Coleridge, the sublimest and purest of modern philosophers, commends 'the Anglo gentlemanly, sensible, and kindly mind breaking forth every where' in the volumes of Sir Francis Head.

The latest public capacity in which Sir Francis was engaged before leaving England to assume the government of Upper Canada, was that of Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, an office created by a recent Act of Parliament.

In an able and delightful article full of benevolence, in the *Quarterly Review* he has embodied the results of his experience as a commissioner; and says the *Hereford Reformer*, above cited, 'We seldom quote the quarterly, and still less frequently to approve, but there is a charm about the article on *English Charity* which is quite irresistible. It is written by Sir Francis Head, and we can most conscientiously recommend it to our readers. They will read it with pleasure and not quit it without having derived from it a lesson, both of good temper and of sound reasoning.'

Sir Francis has been long married to a sister of one who when living was a bright ornament of the British Peerage. His Lady is sister to John the late Lord Somerville, a nobleman in the language of Sir Walter Scott, 'combining the knowledge of the agriculturist with the manners of the courtier,' and to whom the Farmers of Great Britain are indebted for the introduction of the breed of Merino Sheep.

Lady Head's nephew the Earl of Errol, a liberal Peer, is son in law to his present Majesty William IV.

Smuggling Extraordinary.—About noon on Tuesday last, as the American ship *Splendid*, with passengers from New York, was going through the north locks for the Prince's Dock, a flour barrel, supposed to contain bread, was brought alongside.—Preparations were immediately made for putting it on board, but by some chance or other the fastening slipped and down it went between the vessel and the quay.—Before it reached the water the head started, when to the astonishment of the numerous bystanders, a living being in the shape of a full grown 'son of the sod,' dropped out. Assistance being at hand he was immediately drawn to terra firma without farther damage than a good ducking and the loss of his shoes. The poor fellow said that he had been confined in the barrel for about two hours, and had given a sovereign, all that he possessed, to some person to smuggle him on board in the above manner, and thus evade paying the regular passage money.

The mother of Napoleon had five sons, four of them were reigning Kings at the same time, and her three daughters may be said to be Queens. Her son Lucien was offered a crown by Napoleon, which he declined and opposed his brother Napoleon taking the regal dignity in France, although he assisted to make him Chief Consul some years before, he being at the time of Napoleon's return from Egypt, President of the Council of five hundred, and was considered the most upright and talented statesman in France. Lucien was a true and genuine friend of liberty, and in fact superior and more steadfast in his principles than can be known of Washington because the latter was never actually tempted with the offer of a crown, which the former was, and had the integrity of principle to refuse, when he might have received one without the least reproach upon his character. We believe history cannot record a similar circumstance of a Lady having four sons all Kings at the same time, and a fifth who refused to be one.

A Quaker Woman's Sermon.—Dear Friends... There are three things I very much wonder at:—The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brickbats, and clubs into the fruit trees to knock down fruit; if they would let it alone it would fall itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish and even so wicked as to go to war and kill one another; if they would only let one another alone they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would only stay at home the young women would come after them.

IMPORTANT.—We perceive by our London papers, that the large sleeves of ladies' dresses have gone entirely out of fashion. The sleeves are now small, and banded in three or four places,—presenting what the dress makers call *buffants*. This is important. But the shopkeepers have been wise,—what is lost in the dimensions of the sleeves is amply gained in the enlarged capacities of the skirt.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A farmer in Northampton, Mass., with a loaded team and horses, arriving at a small hill on the outskirts of the town, the animals refused to proceed any further, whipping or coaxing was of no use—night coming on, the farmer got a post, drove it into the ground and tied them, where he left them all night. In the morning he returned and found them in the same place, his mode of correction having wrought the desired effect—one *gee ho*, and off they

started, glad to get home to their well stocked manger.—Nothing like hunger for stubbornness.

A young Jonathan took it into his head one day to get a wife. He accordingly looked about him, and very soon after made such a selection as suited him, and was not long in striking a bargain and settling the preliminaries. He then applied to a clergyman to perform the ceremony. '... But are you prepared for such an important change in life?' said the reverend gentleman.—'I guess I be,' says Jonathan.—'for I have got my land just paid for, and own a good yoke of steers and a cow.' 'Very well,' said the holy man, with a long breath and sober face, 'all these things may be very proper in their place, to be sure, but have you ever thought of salvation?' This was a poser. 'Sall Vation,' says Jonathan, 'who in thunder is she?'

INDIAN SHREWDSNESS.—'I am glad,' said the Rev. Dr. Y—, to the chief of the little Otowau, 'that you do not drink whiskey, but it grieves me to find that your people use so much of it.' 'Ah, yes,' replied the chief, and he fixed an expressive eye upon the doctor, which communicated the reproof before he uttered it, 'we Indians use a great deal of whiskey, but we do not make it.'

A few days ago an accident which happened in the village of Famaars, in the Nod, proves how fatal may be the consequences of a silly practical joke. A female was returning home in the dusk of the evening, when a person wearing a hideous mask, and covered with a white sheet, barred her way by spreading his arms. Dreadfully frightened, she fled to her home, where she fell into deep convulsions, which brought on premature labour, which ended in her death, leaving six children of tender age.

A HIT.—At a fashionable party recently, a young gentleman attracted much notice by his singular religious notions, and extreme volubility, when one of the party, a charming young lady, remarked to a friend, 'B. knows so much, he is a little god among us.' 'Aye!' replied the friend, 'a heathen one I suppose! [B. is an Atheist.]'

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties,—maintaining good order, who manifests an interest in the general welfare of society,—whose deportment is upright and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread.

AFRAY AT MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—We have just been shown a letter from Antigonish, dated June 4th, in which it is stated that 'there is a report, tolerably circumstantial, that there has been a sanguinary contest at the Magdalen Islands between the American Fishermen and some men from Cape Breton. It is said that some of the people from the Gut have been killed, and several of the opposite party also.—(Novascotian.)'

In the year 1776 a Bill was introduced into the British House of Commons, for the better watching of the Metropolis, in order to effect which object one of the clauses went to propose that watchmen should be COMPELLED to sleep by day. Lord Nugent with admirable humor got up and desired that he might be PERSONALLY included in the provisions of the Bill being frequently so tormented with the gout as to be unable to sleep by day or by night.

Seymour the well known English caricaturist, lately shot himself through the heart. It is a remarkable fact, that men who possess the finest vein of humour are, most subject to fits of melancholy.—Matthews, the prince of Mimicry, was a memorable illustration of this truth.—Dugald Stewart says that in the organisation of mind humour and pathos are always as inseparably licked together as wit and the sublime.

The *Seminole Indians* appear to be contesting every inch of the ground with the *United States* troops. The last Washington papers notice a severe fight at Micanopy, in which the Indians, forsaking their ordinary secret manoeuvres in the bush, took to the open field, and dared their antagonists to come on. The latter, after an hour and a half's hard fighting, succeeded in driving the Indians off the ground, but they took to their strong holds, from whence they could not be dislodged. Much blood has been shed on both sides, and a great deal more will inevitably flow, unless the *American* regulars are strongly reinforced. Major Heileman, of the 2d Artillery, who commanded on the occasion,

has been promoted by the President for his gallantry on the occasion.—*Mont. Gaz.*

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

New Orleans papers of the 22d ultimo, contain some additional advices from Mexico, and also from Texas. We copy the articles subjoined.

On board the U. States schr. Grampus, at sea, June 11, 1836.

Dear Sir—In consequence of the late military movements against Texas, and a hostile embargo against the United States, I resolved to put to sea in my boat, which I did on the night of the 3d of this month, and arrived safe on board the United States cutter Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, to whom I communicated the following intelligence. The Jefferson being short of water set sail for Galveston Bay, and I presume must have communicated to them this important news. The Mexicans expect to take Texas by surprise, and it is all important that they should be on their guard. On the 4th we fell in with the Grampus, when we were transferred to her.

By an act of Congress, received at Tampico on the 28th of May, it was decreed: 1st. That the government would not accede to any act or treaty made by Santa Ana during his imprisonment in Texas.

2d. That every state in the republic should furnish forthwith one fourth of her forces, to be equipped and ordered to march as soon as possible to Matamoros.

3d. That all flags throughout the republic should be worn half mast during the imprisonment of the President.

On the 1st of June intelligence was received that all the ports of the republic were closed against the sailing of all merchant vessels, and against all communication of whatsoever nature, with all vessels of war.

This last act of the Mexican government, has, it is well understood, been particularly directed against the United States, with whom there appears to be the most bitter animosity. Most of the foreign inhabitants of Tampico, were in daily fear of losing their lives, and it is publicly declared that all foreign houses will be robbed and the inhabitants butchered, as soon as it should be ascertained that Santa Ana had been shot. Warlike preparations are making in every direction, and it is current among the officers of the army, that seventeen thousand men were to march against Texas; some of which are on their march for their headquarters—Matamoros.

It is probable they cannot raise that number by 4 or 5,000, nor are they, when called troops, those that are disciplined, but farmers, mulattoes, &c. taken by force wherever they can be found—however, a desperate struggle will be made by Mexico to regain Texas. Let them, therefore, be on their guard, as the strictest precautions are taken to prevent them from having any knowledge of their military movements. Jose Maria Corro is President, and promises to sell the crucifixes to carry on the war, if means cannot be otherwise had.

Rumors were afloat at New Orleans, that two private armed English vessels were fitting out at Jamaica, to assist the Mexicans against Texas. It was not believed that England would openly take sides with Mexico; but the British Minister had made a visit of condolence to the acting President of Mexico, on learning the capture of their President Chief. This circumstance was construed as giving color to the rumor.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

North Eastern Boundary of the United States.—The correspondence between the American and British Governments on this subject has been laid before the Congress by the President of the United States. This correspondence, which is of interest to the British North American Provinces and Lower Canada in particular, is not yet published. A correspondence of the New York Courier & Enquirer, dated Washington, June 24th, gives the following as showing the state of the negotiation and the views of the parties:

'This correspondence is highly interesting, and will be perused with great attention, especially in Massachusetts and Maine. I have no time, nor the means of giving an accurate synopsis of it; but it will suffice to say, that after various propositions, reciprocally made and declined, the American Executive proposed the river St. Johns as the dividing boundary between the territories of the two powers. That was declined by the British negotiator; and in lieu of it he proposed, that as each party must be considered equally sincere in asserting his pretensions to the disputed territory, and believed his title to be well founded; and as they could not agree in ascertaining the line of 1783, nor upon any substitute for it, that the territory should be equally divided between the two parties. The rule is insisted upon by Mr. Bankhead, as an equitable one, which ought to be applied to and decide the controversy. And Mr. Forsyth admits the equity of the proposed rule of division, but states that it would be unsatisfactory to Maine and therefore cannot be acceded to. The correspondence closes with a proposition, not finally disposed of, to raise a commission to reconnoitre the disputed territory.'

The sooner this negotiation is brought to an amicable conclusion the better for both parties. The disputed territory is now unavailing for improvement, occasions expenses, and engenders disputes and misunderstandings, which may increase the difficulty of adjusting the boundary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOUNDARY.—Resolved by the senate and house of Representatives in General Court convened, That

the State of New Hampshire should continue the possession of the Indian Stream Territory and maintain the jurisdiction of this state over the same, until the question of boundaries now in dispute between the United States and Great Britain affecting the limits of said Territory shall be finally settled, and his Excellency the Governor be requested to render all necessary aid to the executive officers of the county of Coos in causing the laws of said State to be duly executed within the limits of said Territory.

Resolved, That the executive be authorized to appoint Commissioners to repair to Indian stream and collect and arrange such testimony as may be obtained to rebut and explain the charges and testimony obtained and prepared against the authorities and citizens of this State by Lord Gosford Governor of the Province of Lower Canada.

Resolved, That the Commissioners so appointed be authorized and directed to arrange and publish for the use of the Legislature, one thousand copies of such portions of the documents and correspondence relating to our Indian Stream difficulties as they may think proper.

Approved, June 13, 1836.

Severe Rail Road Accident.—We learn from the passengers arrived this morning in the steamboat Massachusetts, that a severe accident happened yesterday, at about one o'clock P. M., on the Boston and Providence Rail Road, within about three miles of the former place. It appears that just as the Providence train for Boston was making the turn near what is called the Old Tremont House, not far from the intersection of the Branch rail road from Dedham, the train from Boston for Dedham suddenly came in view.

The engineers of both trains attempted to stop the engines, but not succeeding, they came in fearful contact. The cars of the Providence train ran upon and almost mounted each other. The passengers were of course thrown into frightful peril, and several were severely injured, and others slightly. The passengers who left New York in the Benjamin Franklin on Tuesday, were in the train, among whom were a number of seamen and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bound in charge of officers, for the public service in Charleston.

About twenty of the seamen and marines were wounded—severely, and the others slightly. Among the former was a lieutenant, whose leg was so badly broken that immediate amputation was necessary. It was apprehended that several lives would be lost—but all is uncertain, and no written accounts have been received. The return train from Boston was detained by the accident from one until three o'clock. The engines were pretty much smashed to pieces.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

EX-PRESIDENT MADISON.—The death of Ex-President Madison, though an event not unexpected, has produced a sensation in the public mind corresponding with the distinguished talents and exalted character of the deceased. He was born March 17th, 1751; was a member of the legislature of Virginia, 1775; one of the council of the same state, 1776; member of the Congress of the Revolution, and of the Convention which formed the constitution of the United States; one of the principal contributors to that celebrated work 'The Federalist'; was elected a member of first Congress, in which body he remained many years; was made Secretary of State under Jefferson, March 5th, 1801; was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4th, 1809, in which office he continued, by re-election, eight years; died June 28th, 1836, in the 86th year of his age. Six days added to his life would have carried him to the 4th day of July, on which memorable day all his predecessors in the office of President died, with the exception of Washington. The proud but melancholy list now stands as follows:

	DIED.	AGE.
George Washington,	10th Decr. 1799	68
John Adams,	4th July 1826	91
Thomas Jefferson,	4th July 1826	88
James Monroe,	4th July 1831	73
James Madison,	28th June 1836	85

The average of the five is 80 years and a fraction. John Quincy Adams is the only Ex-President who survives.

We learn says the National Intelligencer, that Lewis Cass (now Secretary of War) has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to France. The appointment was well understood, confirmed unanimously as soon as announced.

ENGLAND.

The Parliament had resumed its sittings, after a recess of a few days. Lord Melbourne, however, had not yet made his appearance in the Lords since the late 'unfortunate affair.'

In the house of commons, Lord Stanley had given notice that when Lord Morpeth proposes the second reading of the Irish church bill, he will move by way of amendment, for leave to bring in a bill for the conversion of tithes composition into rent charges and for the redemption thereof, and for the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell attempted on the 30th May, to introduce a petition from Dublin, against the reform the Irish capital in the place of himself and his late colleague. It was opposed however by the Attorney General, whereupon Mr. O'Connell withdrew the petition.

A petition was presented on the same day against the late election return of Kilkenny. The Supply Bill was also for a time under consideration.

The Duke of Gordon Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire and governor of Edinburgh Castle, died on the 28th May, he was in the 69th year of his age.

Agitation is still the watchword in Ireland. O'Connell persists in his determination to bring forward his motion for the destruction of the house of Peers.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—A letter from Mentz states that preparations are making by Prince Metternich, for a great European Congress, to be held at Johannesburg, in August or September, in which all the great powers are to be represented. The treaties of Vienna having been in several respects annulled by circumstances, by the events in France and Belgium, by the aboli-

tion of the constitution of Poland, by intervention of all kinds, it will be considered whether fresh stipulations should not be entered into, in harmony with the present state of Europe, and which should be at once acknowledged and signed by all the powers. Galignani says, 'We give very slight credence to the contents of this letter.'

Paris papers are to the 30th; but they are alike destitute of news and of interest. The Messenger, in reference to the report respecting a new Congress, gives the following as the probable origin of the rumour:—

'It is affirmed that M. Thiers intends to make a tour to the banks of the Rhine, after the close of the session. He may there meet with some great personages in the course of the summer. The emperor Nicholas will come to Elms for the empress, who is going to the place for the benefit of the waters. The King of Prussia is expected in his Rhine provinces. Lastly, Prince Metternich is said to intend paying his annual visit to his fine estate of Johannesburg.'

Greece.—Letters from Athens are to the 12th of April. The affairs of the kingdom were improving. The king of Bavaria had returned from his visit to his son, king Otho.

Portugal.—Advices from Lisbon are to the 23d of May inclusive. The internal affairs of the kingdom are in a satisfactory state. The members of the Cortez, who had left the capital, at the time of the prorogation, rather out of humor with the new ministry, are returning in better temper. The Queen has been assured by a lady that an interesting change has taken place in her situation; and in compliance with immemorial usage in such cases, the lady making the first discovery, and giving the intimation, has been created a Dutches.

Spain.—Advices from Spain are to the 23d of May. In the capital a good deal of excitement still existed, on account of the dismissal of Mendizabal and his ministry. Isturiz seems to be universally unpopular, but the Queen persists in retaining him. A dissolution of the Cortez is talked of, and believed to be on the eve of taking place. With the fall of Mendizabal the credit of this country has fallen.

On the arrival at Saragossa of the resignation of M. Mendizabal and his colleagues, the National Guard of that place met, and resolved on deputing two of their body to Madrid, there to concert with the representatives of the province on the most proper mode of addressing a representation to the Regent on the expediency of reinstating the Mendizabal ministry, of dismissing Generals Cordova, Quetada, San Roman, and others; and of suppressing the Council of Regency.

It was further resolved, that a correspondence should be immediately opened with the National Guards of Catalonia and Valencia, for the purpose of preparing to march on Madrid should the Regent persist in being led by the Councils of the Camarilla.

Emigration.—It is supposed that the emigration from Ireland this year will double, nay—if we pin our faith to some statements—treble the amount of any former season. The greatest number, we believe, from Ireland during any one year was 30,000, principally to Canada. This was the year before the cholera, 54,000 British subjects were located in British America and the United States. If the present accounts may be relied on, there will be before the end of the season more than 100,000 British landed on the shores of Canada alone. But the emigration is far from being confined to this locality. There has from Dublin & other places been a vast emigration of artisans, carpenters, bricklayers, &c., to New York, whence in consequence particularly of the late calamitous fire, a brisk demand exists for operatives of these classes. There are several farmers also of the wealthier classes, from Scotland, and England, who are conveying themselves and their families to the valley of the Mississippi. It is not from the shores of Britain and Ireland alone that people are going—Germany, particularly Bavaria, Switzerland, Belgium & Holland are each sending forth their swarms. Even France, the most stay at home country in Europe, not content with the outlet which northern Africa affords to Algiers, Constantine, Bona, and other places, is shipping off her superabundant population to the west. These foreigners will, for the most part, locate themselves in the United States, and penetrate far deep into the wilderness, towards the head waters of the Arkansas, in the woods of Texas, or the shores of far Michigan. Europe is, in one word, precipitating herself upon America.—*London Agriculturalist*, 28th May.

We observe, by the Norwich newspapers, that upwards of a thousand agriculturists are gone off going to the eastern townships of Lower Canada, to settle on the tract of land belonging to the British American Land Company. It is a matter of rejoicing to see those fine districts, so long closed by the French population against settlement now opened to the progress of British capital and energy.—lb.

Exports to the United States.—The shipments to the United States have been most extensive the last six weeks. They exceed those usually made in the spring for America, and they are increasing, instead of diminishing, as the season advances. The weekly packet ships cannot take a quarter of the goods offering; several of the latest having been compelled to refuse merchandise a week before sailing. Transient ships are in great request, and freights have risen; still the goods are delayed, from the want of suitable conveyances, and American ships receiving the decided preference.—*Liverpool paper.*

From the Montreal Herald.

A meeting was held pursuant to public notice at the National School House, on Thursday last, (7th July,) for the purpose of forming a branch, for this district, of the Society lately established in Quebec, and denominated 'The Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Lower Canada.'

The Rector of the parish was called to the Chair, and Dr. Holmes was requested to act as Secretary.

The following motions being proposed, were agreed to, and the Branch Society constituted.

1st. That Christians esteem it to be both their duty and their privilege to promote, by every means in their power, the spiritual welfare of their brethren throughout the world; and especially of their poorer brethren within the limits of their own country, who are destitute of the means of religious instruction.

2. That as there are many Protestant families in the eastern, northern, and western townships of this district, and in the seigniories thereof, who have little or no access to the ministrations of the word and to

the ordinances of religion, several travelling Missionaries might be usefully employed in dispensing the consolations of the Gospel among them.

3d. That to assist in procuring the services of travelling Missionaries in this district, it is expedient to form a District Branch of the Society, recently established at Quebec, for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and destitute Settlers of this province.

4th. That a Society be now formed, to be called 'The Montreal District Branch of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and destitute Settlers of Lower Canada.'

5th. That the officers of this Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a managing committee of not less than twelve, of whom three shall be a quorum—and that these officers shall be elected by the members at the annual meeting of the Society in each and every year.

6th. That annual subscribers of not less than 10s. and contributors of donations at one time of not less than £10 shall be members of the Society.

7th. That Chief Justice Reid be President, and the Rev. J. Bethune and Rev. S. S. Wood be Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

8th. That Col. Willgress, Hon. Geo. Moffatt, Capt. Maitland, Messrs. Joseph Jones, J. S. McCord, M. Ogden, F. Griffin, W. Bradbury, J. Jamieson, B. Hall, H. Corse, Dr. Spooner, with the officers of the Society, be the committee of Management, and that Dr. Holmes be Secretary, and Major P. Christie be Treasurer for the ensuing year.

9th. That this Society shall meet annually on the third Thursday in January, to hear the report of the managing committee and elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business connected with the Society—that special general meetings may be called by the managing committee, of which two weeks public notice shall be given.

10th. That the managing committee shall meet quarterly in the third week of July, October, January and April, and oftener if necessary.

11th. That it shall be the duty of the managing committee, to use all exertions in procuring subscriptions and donations to the Society; also to make inquiry for and select well qualified candidates for employment in the service of the Society, who shall be presented to the Bishop of this Diocese for ordination, or licence as the case may require—such nomination not to be made without the consent of two-thirds of the whole committee. It shall also be the duty of the committee to assign the sphere of duty to the persons employed by the Society, and to furnish them with the necessary instructions subject to the approval of the Bishop. The committee shall hold their first meeting within one week from this day or as soon after as possible, and shall make such rules and regulations for the future government of the Society as they may think proper; provided they be not contrary to, or inconsistent with the spirit of the resolutions of this meeting.

12th. That all meetings of the Society and managing committee shall be opened and closed with prayer.

13th. That a subscription list be now opened.

14th. That the Clergy of this District be required to form associations in their respective parishes or missions, to promote the objects of this Society; the members of such associations, qualified according to the 6th resolution, to be members of the Society.

15th. That the proceedings of this Society be published in the newspapers.

We believe that the following list of members of the Assembly of Upper Canada is correct:—

Kingston,	Hagerman, Sol. General.
Toronto,	Draper.
Niagara,	Richardson.
Brookville,	Sherwood.
Hamilton,	Ferrie.
Cornwall,	Jarvis.
Stormont,	McLean & McDonell.
Glenary,	McDonell & Chisholm.
Prescott,	Hotham & Kearns.
Russell,	McKay.
Carlton,	Lewis & Malloch.
Dundas,	Shaver & Cook.
Greenville,	Norton & Wells.
Leeds,	Jones & Gowan.
Frontenac,	Marks & Mathewson.
Lennox & Addington,	Cartwright & Detlor.
Prince Edward,	Armstrong & Bockus.
Hastings,	Manahan & Marney.
Northumberland,	Macdonell & Rutan.
Durham,	Bolton & Elliott.
1st Riding of York,	Gibson.
2d do do	Thompson.
3d do do	Morrison.
4th do do	Mackintosh.
Simcoe,	Robinson & Wickens.
Wentworth,	Macnab & Aikman.
Halton,	Chisholm & Shade.
Lincoln, 4 Ridings,	Rykert, Woodruff & M'icking & Thorburn.
Middlesex,	Bostwick & Clench.
Haldimand,	Merritt.
Norfolk,	J. Rolph & D. Duncombe.
Oxford,	C. Duncombe & Alway.
Kent,	M' Rae & O'Reilly.
Essex,	Caldwell & Prince.
Huron,	Capt. Dunlop.
Lanark,	Cameron & Powell.

Those printed in Italics are Radicals—the rest sound Constitutionalists.—ib.

From the Quebec Gazette.

The committee appointed at the meeting on Friday last, to make arrangements for a public Dinner in honour of Sir Francis Bond Head and the people of Upper Canada, met this morning at the Albion Hotel. Wm. Price, Esq. was by acclamation appointed to fill the office of president at the Dinner, and George Pemberton and Wm. Walker, Esquires, named Vice Presidents. Several subcommittees were also named for the purpose of adopting the necessary ulterior arrangements, the whole of which, we hear, will be on the most splendid scale. It is proposed, should the weather prove favourable, to have the dinner in the enclosed space immediately in the rear of the Albion Hotel, where four tables the same length as those of the dining room of that establishment can be laid. The subscription list, which is already numerously signed, will be handed over to the committee on Monday next at 9 A. M. Subscription lists are placed for signatures at the Exchange and the Albion Hotel.

We understand that Mr. R. H. Russell, of the 'Elephant and Castle Hotel,' also intends issuing a subscription list for a public Dinner, at his house, on the 25th inst. in honour of Sir Francis Bond Head, and the people of Upper Canada.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that a number of the most respectable gentlemen in this city propose to have a public dinner in honour of Sir Francis Bond Head and the people of Upper Canada, and that a meeting is to take place on Friday next, in the Quarter Session Room, at the Court House, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements.—It is understood that the 25th July is the day on which the dinner is to take place, and has been chosen as being the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane, fought in 1814, and of which the brunt of the onset was borne by the Glengary Light Infantry and the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, who, with the flank companies of the 104th regiment, gallantly sustained their ground till reinforcements arrived under General Drummond, and forced the United States troops, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict, to retreat to their camp across the Chippewa. In the course of the battle many parties of the local militia of the neighborhood came up and behaved with a gallantry and spirit that would have done credit to veteran soldiers.—*Quebec Mer.*

The Right Honourable Edward Ellice reached Montreal on Tuesday afternoon. We hear, that he intends to visit Beauharnois on Friday, accompanied by the Royal Commissioners and suite.

We have been told a great deal about Mr. Ellice's opinions on our provincial politics; but while we are more willing to have Mr. Ellice as a friend than as an enemy, we must earnestly implore constitutionalists never to permit their expectations of external aid to weaken their reliance on themselves. Had less dependence, according to our urgent advice both in public and in private, been placed in Mr. Stanley in 1834, the English inhabitants of this province would now occupy a more commanding position and would certainly not have been labouring under the double incubus of a French faction and a Frenchified commission.—*Mont. Her.*

The Vindicator gives the following account of the burning of the Union Cause dienne. The goods on board of her were principally intended for St. Johns, and are all destroyed.

Steamer burnt.—We regret to learn the total destruction by fire, on Saturday night last, of the steamer Union Canadienne, which plied between this city and Chambly.

The boat arrived as usual about six o'clock P. M., in safety at Chambly, and was moored alongside the wharf, and all the hands retired to rest, except one seaman who kept watch, when about eleven o'clock the smell of the fire awoke the captain, who hastened on deck where he found the watch employed in efforts to extinguish the smoke. All endeavours were however fruitless. In a moment the whole was in flames, and burnt to the water's edge, affording scarcely time to awaken the passengers and to escape.

We are deeply concerned to learn that George Barthelemy, the waiter, in a vain effort to escape through the stern window, was burnt to death in the ladies cabin. A lady, Mrs. Holmes, resident at Pot au Beurre, near Sorel threw herself together with her infant child overboard, unknown to those present, and melancholy to relate, were drowned. The bodies were found some time afterwards. This lady was about 50 years of age. Her little grand daughter only 5 or 6.

The captain and crew had scarcely time to save themselves. They lost all their wearing apparel and effects. In addition to these, the captain lost his watch; £30 in notes of People's Bank, and £10 or £12 in specie. The Union Canadienne belonged to captain Chenier and two other proprietors, Messrs. Monjeu and C. B. Grosbois. The loss this company have suffered on the present occasion is estimated at £2,000, the boat not having been insured.

In the midst of these afflicting details, it gives us much pleasure to learn that the loss has not at all damped the courage of either captain Chenier or his partners. Arrangements are already being made for the building of a new boat, which is expected to be about in a few months.

The Swan, Capt. Armstrong, takes the place of the Union for the meantime.

To Correspondents.—We regret that 'A Whig' came too late last week for insertion. To publish it now would be out of place.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.
FRELIGHSBURG, JULY 19, 1836.

Upper Canada has done its duty. Forty-six constitutionalists have been returned, and only sixteen revolutionists. We said last week that these elections will affect the affairs of this Province.

This effect will be two-fold; the direct and obvious effect will be to deprive the French revolutionary Assembly of all the countenance which the late U. C. house gave to them. There will be no more 'caw me, caw thee' transactions between them, and no more letters from a certain well known character in this colony will find their way to the Speaker of a loyal house. Or if the well known character shall acquire brass enough to send such letters, they will not be presented to the House by stealth at the silent hour of midnight, but openly and 'above board' that they may receive what they deserve.

Another direct benefit will be the advancement of the Constitutional cause at home, and possibly of constitutional principles here. The revolutionary Assembly of the Lower Province now stands alone among all the Legislative bodies in British America as the enemy of British supremacy in this portion of the continent. It will now be most warmly opposed where lately it found its greatest support. An indirect benefit will arise from the elections giving the incapable ministry a little courage to resist the demands of the French and their paid agent Roebuck. Hitherto they have been kept in terror by the threats of the French party to rise in rebellion, (we almost wish they would,) but when they see the opinion of the people in the sister province so fully declared, as to the pretended 'reforms' which the spendthrifts wished, they will be emboldened to take proper measures with the same kind of 'reforms' insisted on by the French. The ministry have now got their most powerful argument against a change in the constitution—they have a majority of skulls against it in the Upper Province, and all the English skulls in the Lower. This is the only grand reason for 'men of liberal principles' doing any thing—and we are glad that now the reason happens to be on the right side. But constitutionalists, while they may look with satisfaction on these accidents in their favor, will do very wrong if they trust to the English ministry for the successful end of the struggle. They must ever remember that their only hope lies in themselves; that no exertions but their own can be depended on.

In no year perhaps does it happen that crops of every kind look so well, as they do this year. In Indian corn, throughout St. Armand and Dunham, gives promise of an abundant return. It is now in many fields 'tasseled out.' Wheat too, and rye have an excellent appearance.

Haying, in several places has begun. Grass is in general a fair crop. The want of rain is beginning to be complained of, and, at this moment, there is no prospect of a shower.

If the latter part of the season should prove as favorable as the former, farmers will, in some measure, be enabled to make good the expense of the last severe winter. It is our hope that such may be the case, for, on the farmer every one depends, and by his success, consequently, every one is affected.

The Louisiana Journal of 26th May, mentions that 'young corn (roasting ears) was eaten there on Sunday the 22d.' A great deal of the corn in this country was not planted at that date. Who would not live in Louisiana?

Last week we were requested to notify the Public that the Agricultural meeting for the county of Rouville, would take place on the first day of August, we did so, and we are again requested to give notice that it will not take place on the 1st day of August, but on Saturday the 30th of July instant.

During the severe gale, on Wednesday, several Rafts that had just left Pike River, and were attached to the Steamer, to be towed out, broke loose and dashed to pieces on the Beach.

John Peche, of Sabrevois, was drowned on the 13th instant, in attempting to cross from Swanton to Noyan.

The following is a list of the Delegates present at the convention in Montreal:
Montreal City.—J. C. Grant, C. D. Day, Austin Chavilier, John Molson Junr.,
Montreal Co.—S. Bagg, Henry Dyer, J. Boston, Donald Duff,
Quebec City.—Andrew Stuart,
Quebec Co.—R. H. Gairdner, E. L. Montisambert,
William-Henry—Robert Jones,
Nicolet—Charles Grant,
Berthier—George Nelson,
Terrebonne—William Porteous,
Sherbrooke—Alexander Itae, Jos. S. Walton,
Drummond—David Kinnear,
Mississkoui—Joshua Chamberlain, James Botham,
St. Maurice—James Dickson, T. S. Judah,
Beauharnois—S. G. Brown, John Davidson,
R. H. Nowal, T. McLeary Gardner,
Ottawa—Thomas Brigham, J. A. Mathison,
L'Acadie—C. Van Vleet, Daniel Stott,
Shefford—P. H. Knowlton, David Wood, Hollis Robinson,
Chambly—W. D. Lindsey, Jason C. Pierce,
Two Mountains—T. Davis, Thos. Barron, Eugene Globousky,
Laprairie—James McDonald,
Dorchester—H. E. Davidson,
Mecanic—Thomas W. Loyd,
J. C. Grant, Esq. of Montreal, was elected Chairman, and J. Guthrie Scott, Esq. Secretary.

MISSISKOU BAY, ARRIVED.

May	Malvina, Capt. Boyington, with 500 bushels Corn, for A. B. Merritt, Esq.
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CLEARED.

Date.	Name of Sloop.	Captain.	No. of pieces Plank.	Boards.
July 2.	Emp. Alexander,	Brayton,	3013,	2093
4.	Enterprise,	Stoughton,	3063,	
4.	Industry,	Brown,	3834,	1735
8.	Gen Warren,	Hinckley,	6216,	2800
8.	Emp. Alexander,	Brayton,	5154,	430
11.	Malvina,	Boyington,	4820,	
12.	Lafayette,	Allen,	5083,	1222
14.	Emp. Alexander,	Brayton,	3675,	2259
14.	Cashier,	Hinckley,	6995,	351
14.	do.	do.	do.	Rafte.
14.	do.	do.	do.	Rafte.

Married,
At West Alburg, on the 25th ult., by William L. Sowles, Esq., Mr. Samuel Lyndon, to Miss Polly Castle, both of Henryville, L. C.
At Henningsford, on the 23d ultimo, John Vaughan, to Hester Ann Hawkins.
At Champlain, on the 30th ult., Manuel Manning, to Miss Harriet Carpron, both of Odelltown.
At Dunham on Thursday the 14th inst., by the Rev. Charles C. Cotton A. B. Mr. Robert Gitty Junr. to Miss Eliza Ross.

Died,
At Sutton, on the 16th instant, Peleg Spencer, an advanced age. Mr. Spencer was a man highly respected, and one of the earliest settlers of the Township.

Notice.
INFORMATION wanted of William Lane, William Lane, Junr., Honor Lane, Mary Lane, or Anne Lane, who emigrated from Tragounay, in the parish of Cuba, Cornwall, to this country, about three years ago, in the barque Janus, from Falmouth to Quebec. The subscriber will feel much obliged to any individual who will be kind enough to send information to the Herald Office, Montreal, respecting any or all of the above individuals.

RICHARD PARSONS.
Editors of Newspapers in the Upper Province and Townships, are requested to insert this.
Montreal, July 11, 1836.

RENOVATION OF FEATHERS.

MR. POWELL AUSTIN would respectfully fully give notice to the Inhabitants of Caldwell's Manor and vicinity, that he is at the present at Mr. Edy's, & will for a short time remain there for the purpose of Renovating Feather Beds, and, having heretofore given perfect satisfaction to all who have employed him, he flatters himself that by diligent attention to business, and having a superior machine to any in this section of the country, to merit a share of public patronage.

Terms of Renovating:
A Bed, weighing twenty five pounds or under, five shillings; from twenty five to thirty five pounds, six shillings and three pence; all over thirty five pounds, three pence per pound, and any person having two or more Beds renovated, can be credited until the first day of January next.
BUTTER will be received in payment at seven pence half penny per pound. So confident is the subscriber of his work that he is in nowise fearful in making it his motto, 'Good Work or no Pay.'

POWELL AUSTIN.
Caldwell's Manor, July 14, 1836.—V2—15ft.

At a meeting of the Select General Committee of Delegates of the signers of the Petitions to the King and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, presented in the year 1835, praying for justice—held at the City of Montreal, on the 30th day of June 1836, it was Resolved, That the following Resolutions, passed on the 25th day of the same month, be published in the several Constitutional papers throughout the Province.

Resolved, That an Agent or Agents be now appointed, and do proceed to England, to forward the views of the Select General Committee.

Resolved, That the said agent or agents be instructed to present and support a Petition to His Majesty, praying the recall of His Excellency the Earl of Gosford from the Government of this Province; and that he or they be further instructed to urge on the attention of His Majesty and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, the Petitions presented in the year 1835, by the British and Irish Inhabitants of this Province praying for justice.

Resolved, That the Chairman and twelve members of this Select General Committee be now named a Committee, to prepare instructions for the guidance of such agent or agents, in strict accordance with the reports of the several Sub-Committees received and adopted on the 27th June instant, and with such Resolutions as have been or may be passed by this Select General Committee; and that the said Committee do also form a Committee of Correspondence with the said agent or agents.

Resolved, That this Committee do adjourn to the call of the Chairman and ten members, and that twenty days' notice, at the least, be given of the time and place of meeting.

In pursuance of the first resolution, it was subsequently determined that three Agents should be appointed, & ANDREW STUART Esquire, of Quebec, M. P. P.; ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esquire, of London; and PATRICK STEWART, Esquire, M. P. were named to act as such Agents.

J. C. GRANT, Chairman,
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Secretary.
Select General Committee.
Montreal, Lower Canada, June 30, 1836

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber,
500 Bushels of Corn.
A. B. MERRITT.
Missiskoui Bay, July 15th, 1836.

Notice.
This is to forbid any one from trusting or harbouring my wife Honour, who has left my bed and board, without any just cause.
JOHN RYAN.
Sabrevois, June 29th, 1836. V2 13 3w

Renovation.
I AM now at Stanbridge Upper Mills, & wish to assure the Inhabitants of my other destined places, that I am coming in due time, lest they should say as the Israelites did to Aaron of Moses,—"Where is this Gardner, for we wot not what has become of him?" My Machine is now undergoing repairs, and those who have work to do, will do well to keep their work until I come, as an old practitioner and one who has continued advertised, 'good work, or no pay,' can be more safely employed than strangers, intruders, or speculators. Please inquire for good work, of James Gardner, as his only is genuine, it will at all times be managed by himself in person.
JAMES GARDNER.
N. B. All my unsettled accounts, in Frelighsburg and its vicinity, are left with Owen J. Kemp, and may be paid at his store according to agreement.

Respectfully Yours, &c.
JAMES GARDNER.
Stanbridge, July 11, 1836.

Notice.
A meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society in the County of Rouville, will be held at the house of Mr. C. C. P. Gould, Innkeeper, Henryville, on Saturday the 30th day of July inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. all persons interested are requested to attend for the purpose of subscribing and paying over the amount of their subscriptions; and to appoint proper persons to examine and judge the crops; and all persons wishing to become competitors must give in their names, together with the kind of crops for which they wish to compete to the committee, before that time, as the several subscriptions are to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer on that day.
By order of the President,
DAVID L. LEWIS, Secretary.
Noyan 27th June 1836 V2 13—3w.

Notice.
FOR SALE, one hundred acres of excellent LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being the north half of Lot No. 14, first range. Inquire of
JOHN GIBSON,
Sutton, June 15, 1836. V2.11ft.

Notice.
MR. John Brown informs the public that he will receive WOOL at the house of George or Thomas Barnes, in St. Armand, and return the same free from cost of exportation. Payments, from customers at a distance, may be made where the Wool is delivered.
JOHN BROWN.
Frelighsburg, June 14, 1836.—Vol. 2. 10ft.

New Store.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a Store at the old stand of the late Capt. JOHN CHURCH, Jr. in CHURCHVILLE, where he will hold himself in readiness to pay every attention to such as may favor him by calling and examining his assortment of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour,
Hard-Ware, etc. etc.

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as the same quantity and quality can be purchased for at any store in the country. Will the Public call and examine for themselves.
ANSON KEMP.
Churchville, July 5th, V2.13ft

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, a few Barrels of
Flour, Pork & Mackerel.
LEVI KEMP.
Frelighsburg, June 20th, 1836. V2—11ft.

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods,

consisting of a great variety of
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Calicoes, Gingham,
French Muslins, Fig'd &
Plain Silks,
Summer stuffs,
Tuscany and Plain Straw
Bonnets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Dry Groceries,
Lamp Oil,
Boiled Linseed Oil,
Raw do.
Red and White Lead,
Mackerel and Cod Fish,
Sole Leather,
Hardware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
Scythes, scythe Snaiths,
Rakes, scythe Stones and
Rifles,

of the most approved kinds, &c. &c.
All of which are offered for sale as cheap and upon as liberal terms as at any Store in the County.
RUSSEL & ROBERTS.
Missiskoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2.12ft.

SMITH'S
Cheap Store.
New & Splendid
Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of
Goods

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest Fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.
Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.
W. W. SMITH.
Missiskoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12ft.

NEW GOODS,
And Cheap!!

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of
GOODS,

consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery &
Hard Ware;

Including almost every article usually called for in a country store, which will be sold very low for cash and most kinds of country produce.
Please call and examine!
N. ADAMS.
Upper Bedford, 25th June, 1836. V2—12ft

NEW & VERY
Cheap
GOODS,

CAN be had in all Varieties, Qualities and Kinds
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery,
Hard Ware, Nails,
Iron,

Teas,
by the Chest very low,

Glass, Fish,
Salt, Flour, &c. &c,
In fact, all kinds of Goods called for at a country Store, as low, if not lower than at any other Store in the County. Observe!! On the lower corner of the Public Square in St. Albans, at the store of
GARDNER G. SMITH.
June 28th, 1836. V2 12—6w

New Goods
IN ST. ALBANS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, and has now opened at his Store, opposite T. H. Campbell's Tavern in St. Albans, a very large and general assortment of
Goods,

which he offers very low. His Customers and others in Canada, are invited to call and see them. He trusts his assortment and prices are such as will satisfy them that his Goods are good and low.
WILLIAM FARRAR.
St. Albans, June 3, 1836.

Look Here!!

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for
Veal Skins.
May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

Notice

THE business in the Factory of the hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of BEDFORD, will the ensuing season, be conducted by
MR. FRENCH PAIGE,
a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience, who has been specially engaged for that purpose.

Wool,

will be carded for
Cash down, 2 pence per lb.
Payable in January next, 4 cents per lb.
And after that time, 5 cents per lb.
All persons committing work to his care, may rely on punctuality and dispatch.
Most kinds of produce received in payment for work done.
Bedford, May 23, 1836. V2—8 6w

CASH paid for
Veal Skins

AN APPRENTICE wanted.
PLINY WOODBURY.
St. Armand, April 21st, 1836. V2.3 ft

ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836.

New & Cheap
GOODS.

I have received and now offer for sale, at my old stand, a large and general assortment of
Fancy & Staple
Goods,

including a large stock of
Sheetings, Tickings,
Cotton Yarn, Candlewick,
Batts, Wadding,
Paper Hangings,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Silks,
Bombazines, Calicoes,
Muslins, Laces,
Jacksonets, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c. &c,

Hardware and
Crockery.

Teas, Tobacco, Snuff,
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Salaratus,
Glass, Nails,
Flour, &c.

All a little CHEAPER than my neighbors. Will Purchasers call and examine Goods & prices?
ORANGE ADAMS.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for
Veal Half Skins.
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2—2ft

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the
Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.
Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.
N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.
DANIEL FORD.
Phillipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—1y.

For Sale,

MY FARM, lying on the road between Henryville & Missiskoui Bay; consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are
A House, Barn & Shop.
AMOS STOW.
28th March, 1836. 5ft.



Cash for Wool!

NOTICE
I hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.
Sherbrooke, May 10, 1736. V2—7t

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the principal Office of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY has been transferred from the city of MONTREAL to the Town of SHERBROOKE in the District of ST. FRANCIS, to which place all communications on the Company's affairs, especially applications relative to the SALE or PURCHASE of LANDS, and for EMPLOYMENT, are requested to be sent, addressed to ARTHUR C. WESTERN, Esq. Sub-Commissioner.
G. MOFFATT, } Commissioners.
P. M'GILL, }
Montreal, May 10, 1836. V2—611w.

Black Snake

WILL stand for the use of MARES, the ensuing season, at the stable of the Subscriber, in
FRELIGHSBURG.
TERMS—Five Dollars the Season.
N. B. All casualties at the risk of the OWN. ER.
JOHN BAKER.
Frelighsburg, May, 1836. V2—4



POETRY.

From Lord Byron's Hebrew Melodies

The Destruction of Sennecherib.

The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.
Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown.
For the angel of death spread his wings on the blast,
And breath'd in the face of the foe as he pass'd;
And the eyes of the sleeper wax'd deadly & chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and for ever were still.
And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there roll'd not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf.
And there lay the rider, distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow & the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.
And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temple of Babel;
And the might of the Gentile, unmoote by the sword,
Hath melt'd like snow in the glance of the Lord.

THE WIFE OF SEVEN HUSBANDS.

A LEGEND OF ANCIENT LONDON.

(concluded)

After a short pause he resumed, 'Didst thou, then, not love thy other husbands, Alice?'

'Love them! No, Martyn—no; I hated them with a deadly hate.' And at these words her face grew lividly pale, her eyes fixed on her husband's with a strange and snake-like glistening, that his marrow thrilled again, and his heart beat thick. He spoke to her, however, in a meek voice, and said—

'Why didst thou hate them so, Alice?'

'Because that they were drunkards and faithless, Martyn; and, therefore, I hated them so; and therefore, were it possible thou shouldst be such, I should even so hate thee, much, very much as I now love thee. She uttered these words in a tone of deep tenderness, and fell weeping on his neck.'

He strove, both by caresses and assurances to sooth her; but it was some time before he could do so. The conversation was not resumed, and they retired to bed. But Martyn's mind continued very restless, and he lay awake after his wife had gone to sleep: he could not dismiss her words from his brain, nor efface the impression made thereon; and, after turning the matter over a great many times, he came to the resolution that he would see a little more into the matter. At last he fell asleep, but it was only to wake soon from a wild dream. He thought he and his wife were still sitting on the low settle, as they had been that evening; and that their faces were lit up, as they had been, by the fugal glimmering of the dying embers—that hers wore the same livid hue, and her eyes glistened in the same snake-like manner, that had then so frightened him; and that they were fixed as then, upon his, and, though her look was most shocking, that he was fascinated by it, and could not move away his glance from hers; and her face kept growing paler and paler; and her eyes grew brighter and brighter, and more and more terrible; and he grew sicker and sicker at heart, and felt a reeling in his brain, and a choking in his throat; and still he could not turn his eyes from her. And, behold! her long black curls, that hung about her neck and shoulders, seemed of a sudden, and yet slowly, to become instinct with life; and, one by one, they uncurl'd themselves...some moving their ends to and fro, and up and down, as he had seen leeches do in a vase when they had sought to fix their heads somewhere—others, again, twined themselves round the carved rail-work of the settle—while others, arching and stretching themselves out, twisted round his neck so tightly that they nearly throttled him. He woke up in alarm and agony, and found his wife's long hair indeed, around his neck—and her arms, too; and her head was lying on his chest, and she was sobbing violently. He asked her what ailed her and she said she had a dreadful dream, all of which that she could recollect was that she had seen him murdered.

Martyn slept no more that night; and, the next morning, he rose betimes, and, pretending business, he went out at an early hour. Business, however, he had none. He walked forth at the Cripple-gate, and strolled through the Finsbury fields, and so away into the country, without any fixed determination or even knowledge of whither he was going. It was a drizzly day, too; but he seemed unconscious of it, though he was soon drenched to the skin. But he kept walking about thinking over the scene of the last evening, and all the stories he remembered to have heard of his wife from the day he first saw her, and all the other stories he could remember ever to have heard respecting witches and their cunning, till he began to hold his wife one in real earnest; or, if she was not a witch, she certainly was something else of an unusual nature, but what he could not just then bring himself to decide. Still he felt that he was not, somehow or other, safe with her, in spite of all her fondness for him; and reflecting upon her expressions of deep hate for her

former husbands, and the cause whereof she had ascribed that hate, he conceived a design to try her love, which he determined upon carrying into immediate execution. It was long after sunset when he returned home, and he went straight to bed, pleading cold and weariness. The next day, he sat all the forenoon with his wife; but, in spite of her kindness and attentions, he could not overcome the disagreeable feeling that was upon him. He remained reserved, and almost sullen; and, at last, Mrs. Alice seemed infected in the same manner. At noon he left his house, and went straightways to Master Andrew, who lived not far off, with the purpose of inducing from him a recital of some of those marvellous tales wherewith he had on a former occasion, regaled him. His purpose was, however, so far forestalled; for when he came there, he found he had some friends with him, and, of course, he was not anxious to make his wife's conduct matter of public talk. He sat, therefore, the whole evening nearly in silence; for which, however, they made full amends by their boisterous and drunken music. He sat as late as any, and left them with full determination of putting his plan into effect that very night. On his way home, he trod casually upon a piece of apple rind lying in the path, and, slipping, fell into the mire, for it had been raining all that day too. At first he was not a little put out; but, after a little reflection, remembering that this very mischance might be made serviceable to his scheme, with disordered dress, bending knees, drooping mouth, and half-closed eyes, (assuming, as much as he could, the bearing of a drunken man,) he presented himself at his door. His wife, although it was now late in the night, had sent the servants to bed, and herself sat up for him, a mark of attention that some very loving wives do at times pay to their husbands, often more to their annoyance than comfort. In the present instance, however, nothing could have happened more to Lessomour's wish. The moment his wife saw him, her face flushed even to darkness, and her large black eyes widened to a greater size, as she said in a tone half of anger and half of dread, 'Why, Martyn, what is this? what has befallen thee?'

'I've been with some friends, my love,' he replied, speaking thickly.
'Martyn! Martyn!' she answered, and bit her lip, and shook her head, 'a get thee to thy bed; I will follow quickly.'
He went accordingly; but it was some time before she did follow him, and she lay down by his side without speaking a word to him. He pretended to be asleep, although he did not really sleep all that night; nor more, he thought, did she—for she tossed about, and seemed very restless, now and then muttering to herself; and as soon as morning broke, she rose, and dressed herself, and left the room. The whole of that day he staid at home, feigning to have a bad head ache. She was very attentive to him, but in no way hinted at his conduct of the foregoing evening. In two or three days he repeated the experiment, and with nearly the same success, saving that Mrs. Alice seemed a little more gloomy the following day. He tried a third time and a fourth, and that night she did not come to his bed at all. The next morning she spoke to him, for the first time upon the subject; she expressed more sorrow than anger—talked kindly to him—said she had hoped once, twice, and even thrice, that his coming home full of liquor might have been a mishap; but she now felt forced to fear that drunkenness was becoming an usage with him; and she begged him, with tears in her eyes, as he prized her happiness, to stop in good time, ere it did in truth become an usage. He was moved by her earnestness, and promised her, and, at the time, himself determined to disquiet her no farther on this head; but an impulse which somehow he could not resist, urged him in a few days to break his word. Twice more his conduct called forth pressing entreaties from his wife—the last time, indeed, they were mingled with some reproaches; but it all was of no effect upon Lessomour, he continued in the career he had begun. The day after he had returned home, for the seventh time, in a pretended state of drunkenness, his wife said to him, 'Martyn, I have prayed thee till I am weary: I now warn thee—take heed. As my husband, I owe thee love and duty; but I can pay neither to a drunkard. Heed my warning or woe upon us both!'

And did Martyn still go on with the pursuit of his experiment?—He did. Although he saw it was losing him his wife's love, and winning him her anger—her hate—he went on, with an unwavering resolution, which, in such a cause, seemed obstinacy or madness, or worse. In the present enlightened age, I should not like to say he was bewitched, or to attribute to any supernatural influence the strong impulse which led him on to do as he was doing, in spite of his better sense and better feeling—in spite of the love he had unquestionably borne his wife—in spite of the danger which he felt he was thrusting himself into and feared; and yet I equally dislike to suppose that he was tempted to this severe trial of his wife's love and duty either by too great faith in them, or a want of it; though something, perhaps, of a similar nature was the trial to which Henry put his Emma, and Posthumous his Imogene: in neither case, indeed, so severe a one, nor, for his personal safety, may be so dangerous; but, whatever might have been his motive, it certainly to himself was as inexplicable as he owned it to be irresistible. Again, therefore, he trans-

gressed, and was again threatened; again he reiterated his offence; and then his wife said to him the next day, 'Goest thou forth to-day, Martyn?'

'I must, indeed, Alice,' he answered; 'I have weighty business to do to-day.'

'Then mark me, Martyn. I am not going to pray thee; but I have warned thee once, I have warned thee twice, and now I warn thee for the third and the last time. Go at thy risk, and see thou heed this warning better than thou have done mine others. Go not forth to-day Martyn; or, going, come not back to me as thou hast been wont of late to come. Better that thou stay from me altogether; but better yet that thou stay with me altogether, Martyn.'

'Nay, nay, I needs must go, Alice.'

'There needs no plea, Martyn, but thine own will—thine own stubborn will—that will not bend to thy wife's prayer. Ay! I said I would not pray thee, but I do now. Look! see, Martyn! I am on my knees here to thee—and there are tears in mine eyes! and, kneeling and weeping thus, I pray thee go not forth to-day. I have had dreams of late—dreams of bad foretoken, Martyn; and only last night I did truly dream that—' [Here she gulped, as if for breath.] 'Thou wilt lose thy life, and thou go forth to-day, Martyn.'

THE CATASTROPHE.

But Martyn Lessomour, like Julius Cæsar, was not to be frightened from a fixed purpose by a wife's dreams; and he answered her,—

'Wife, wife, thou art a fearful woman, and makest me fear thee; but, naetheless, I shall go.'

'Go then,' she said, and rose and left him; and he shortly after went from the house—he returned in the evening in the same assumed state as before, and went to bed. For the last two days that he had played this part, since his wife had begun to use threats, he had gone when he left his own house, either to a friend's or tavern, where he slept away all the time he was absent, in order that he might lie awake during the night, to watch what his wife would do; but during this day he had not, for the disquietude of his mind, been able to sleep at all; but now that he was in bed, such a drowsiness came over him, that in spite of all his endeavors he soon fell into a sound sleep. From this he was aroused by his wife's getting out of bed; yet, although he at once started into thorough wakefulness, he had the presence of mind to be still asleep, and lie still and watched her. She had thrown a night gown around her—but her hair was loose, and hung struggling about her neck, and as she passed the foot of the bed, the light from a lamp that was burning on a table, fell through her locks upon her face, and Martyn saw that it was of that livid paleness, and that her eyes were brightened by that hateful snake-like look, which he had only once before beheld in reality, though in memory, thousands and thousands of times; he saw too that she held a small knife in one hand. Slowly and silently, like a ghost, she glided on—but away from him, and going up to the place where she had hung her gown up when she undressed, she took it down and ripped open one of the sleeves of it, and took something out: she then went to the hearth, where there was a fire burning, for it was winter, and having laid the knife and whatever else she had in her hand, beside the lamp upon the table, she seemed searching for something about the hearth. At last Martyn heard her mutter, 'Not here—how foolish—heedless of me—I must go and fetch it from below.' She moved towards the door—Martyn's heart beat high within him, as he thought the moment she should be gone, he would leap from the bed and rush past her down stairs, and out of the house—for he strangely felt to be alone would be more dreadful than to be in her most dreaded presence. She stopped, however, at the door—laid hold of the latch, but did not raise it—and continued in a low mutter, 'Not here; mayhap it was for some good end that I forgot it—mayhap that I should give him one more trial yet—shall I? I shall—one more trial I will give thee, dear Martyn, dear still, though lost, I dread—one more...one more; and saying this, she hurried back to her bed, and leaning upon her Martyn's shoulder, sighed and sobbed, not loudly indeed, but as if her heart were cracking—and he—

he lay deadly still by her side, for he really feared to speak to her, even though it were to speak comfort; or when he thought of doing so, the remembrance of her word, 'one trial more' stifled him—she seemed soon after to doze. In the morning he took care to rise before her, and woke her in so doing—he went up, as if by accident, to the table, and saw that beside the knife there lay a smallish round lump of lead.

'What is this for, Alice?' he said, in a careless tone—for he knew she was watching him.

'What is it?' she replied. He took it to her bedside. 'That' she continued, 'is a weight from the sleeve of my gown; I cut it out last night, to put in a smaller, for I find it too heavy.'

Martyn laid it down and presently left the room. It was sometime before his wife joined him below stairs, and when she did at last come, her eyes looked so swollen and red, that Martyn was pretty sure she had been weeping; he said nothing about it, however, but in a few minutes rose, and took down his cap, and said, 'I am bidden forth to dinner again to-day Alice.' 'Good bye then, Martyn, good bye,' was all her answer, and that was said in a low, very solemn, and yet kind tone of voice. He

lingered in the room for a moment or two, in the hope she would say something more to him, for he felt less inclined to pursue his fraud that day than he had ever felt before; perhaps it was from a return of love he felt this, perhaps from fear—she said, however, nothing more, indeed did not seem to notice his presence: so after saying 'Well, good bye, Alice,' he withdrew. He went at once to his next door neighbor's, & requested them to hold themselves in readiness, in case he should want for their assistance in the night, for he had some idea, he said, that there would be an attempt to rob, or perhaps to murder him that night. This greatly alarmed his neighbors, and they promised to do what he requested, and the moment he had left them they sent for a reinforcement of their friends and also begged of the fitting authorities that there might be an additional watch set in their neighborhood that night.

Lessomour returned earlier by some hours than usual, and to his wonder, found his door was not fastened within. He entered, and called, but no one answered—he fastened the door, and went up to his bedroom, where he found his wife already in bed, and seemingly fast asleep—this was the first time she had not sat up for him. He made a great noise overturned stools and boxes, and sundry other things, and then cursing at them after the manner of drunken men—but his wife still seemed to sleep soundly; he spoke to her, but she made no answer. Really believing she was asleep, he got into bed, and pretended himself to sleep, and to snore—still she lay quiet. For two hours after he got into bed she never moved; but then she quickly but silently slipped from bed, hurried but still without noise, to a stool near the fire, took from under one of the cushions a small iron ladle, and what Martyn knew again for the leaden weight he had seen in the morning—this she put into the ladle, and kneeling upon one knee, set it upon the fire; in about a minute she turned her face to the bed, and then raised it up, and Martyn saw that though her features were frightfully written with bad passions, there were tears in her eyes that bespoke an inward struggle. She rose notwithstanding, and whispered—'Now—no flinching'—and walked up to the bed, with the ladle containing the molten lead in her right hand; and just as she brought this forward to pour in her husband's ear, he started up with a loud outcry, seized her hand and jumped out of bed, at the same time saying 'shameless assassin! have I caught thee? help, ho! help, neighbours! Help—murder!' Alice did not scream—nor start even—but stared in her husband's face, and with a strong effort freed her hands, flung the ladle into the fire, sank on a stool behind her, and hid her face in her hands. Lessomour continued calling for help, which call his neighbours to do them justice were not slow to obey—but to the number of two score and odd, well armed, they forced the outer door, and were hastening up the stairs. As they were close upon the bedroom door, Alice took her hands from her face, and with a hollow voice said—'Martyn Lessomour, before the ever living God I am glad this hath so happened.' Before he could reply, his neighbours and the watch were in the room, and upon his charge seized his wife.

The next day the coffins of her former husbands were all opened, and in the skulls of each was found a quantity of lead which had plainly been poured in through one of the ears. Mrs. Alice was soon after tried upon the evidence of her living husband, and that of her dead ones, which though mute was no less strong. She would say nothing in her defence; indeed after the words she spoke to her husband in their bed room on the night of her apprehension, she never uttered another; only, in the court, during her trial, when Lessomour was bearing witness that he pretended drunkenness to try what effect it would have upon her—when he swore to this, Alice whose back had hitherto been towards him, turned rapidly round, fixed her glazing eye upon his, and uttering a shriek of piercing anguish, would have fallen, but that her jailer caught her in her arms; and that look and that sound Martyn Lessomour never forgot to his dying day. His wife was found guilty of petit treason, and was burnt to death at Smithfield, according to the law of the land.

And so great a noise did this story make that in the course of that year a statute was passed, more determinately to settle the office of Coroner, and the powers and duties of him and the jury he should summon to the Inquest.

Martyn Lessomour lived to be a very old, and, as had been foretold of him, a very rich man—but he never was a happy one.

REV. H. N. DOWNS' Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Bayside, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

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THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. JAMES RUSSELL.

St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F. BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound. College Street, Burlington Vt. } January 12 1836.

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DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHARTIC the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

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This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction into public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

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an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, halfboxes 1s and 3d.

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GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

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INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only. Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, wherethe medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarencville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bell, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Freleighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Freeighsburg.

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Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

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Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MORRIS FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

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Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.
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